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The calamityites find a cheerful half-hour these days in looking for accounts of the destruction of the growing wheat by the Hessian fly.

The United States is about the only nation whose great days, like the Fourth of July and Memorial day, are celebrated al over the civilized world.

that the campaign in the Philippines is being managed by General Otis, a competent soldier who understands the situation and knows what he wants, and not by the cor-

A minister in Portland, Me., said in a Memorial Sunday address: "Washington was abused in his time; so was Lincoln in his day, and so is Aguinaldo at the present time." In these parts veterans would have left the church in a body on hearing such a

If the story of the New York Herald that four thousand volunteers have petitioned the War Department to be mustered out in Manila is true, the anti-expansionists wil have a fresh grievance. These men like the Philippines and would live there under the protection of the United States.

Ex-Governor Altgeld's supporters are now at the Bimetallic League in Louisville de claring that Mayor Harrison is not a sincere 16 to 1 advocate, but a "gold bug," and they cite as evidence the fact that he has gold bug Democrats for his best offices That is because they are efficient.

Every Memorial day celebration has its interesting incidents, but it is not likely that tion than that at Boston, where the ex-Confederate, General Wheeler, spoke from the platform where the author of"The Battle Hymn of the Republic" had just bee

The President and secretary of war both state positively that General Otis has made there is no reason whatever to believe that he will need more troops than can be furnished without calling for volunteers This should put a quietus on sensationa stories to the contrary.

The programme of proceedings at the meeting of the Bimetallic League in Louis ville contained "addresses by F. J. Van Vorhis, of Indiana, and John P. Altgeld, of Illinois." Mr. Van Vorhis was once a Republican, but not being appreciated by the party at his own valuation he went off after strange gods and found them.

A bill passed by the last Congress author zes the regular army to be recruited to 65,000 men and also authorized the President, in his discretion, to call out 35,000 volunteers. This law has been in force several months. Under it recruiting for the regular army has continued, but the President has not called for a single regiment of volunteers, and probably will not. Yet there are some who call him an imperialist and assert that he is imbued with militarism.

The Bryan organ in Omaha, Neb., having declared that one of the results of prosperity is a large reduction in the number of traveling salesmen, the Bee, to ascertain if there were any basis for such complaint, canvassed twenty-three firms in that city. In June, 1896, these firms employed 174 traveling men; in June, 1898, they employed 245, an increase of 71. During the same period the general employes of these firms were increased from 590 in 1896 to 850 in 1898.

The President has not sacrificed the respect of honest men by giving the official who is responsible to the government for large amounts of money the authority to select the subordinate who shall handle it. In all important business corporations the head of a department is usually accorded has always been so in the United States made rules compelling their successors to accept confidential subordinates which they selected to take places of those they had

The Bimetallic League, which is in session at Louisville, is the official name of the sil ver-mine trust. It is now making a desperate effort to prevent the trust from goably deny that it is a trust and assail those cessful in inflating values. If it could have carried its 16 to 1 scheme in 1896 it would have doubled the value of all silver properties, thus adding to each \$100 of value \$100 of water. The lobby and promoters a cheme to add \$200,000,000 of water to the silver properties of to-day and compel the people to pay full value therefor.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat gives as a eason why Representative Henderson should not be made speaker of the House that he opposed the Hull bill increasing the

become a law should break up the present system under which the heads of supply bureaus are practically independent of the army. If he chooses the quartermaster general can supply clothing which officers in command of troops in the field might believe to be unfit. The supply bureaus should be a part of the army instead of being composed of men who have not been with troops for years. If General Henderson is opposed to holding the Philippines, as is as | heard in times past about the office seekserted, there may be ground for opposing | ing the man, and the people would not like him, but not for trying to amend the Hull to see the idea become entirely obsolete. army bill.

REMEDIES, NOT DENUNCIATION. Every country has two classes of men who assume that they are qualified to deal with public questions. The largest of these existing methods and conditions, but there they end. The much smaller class is posed of the statesmen who can devise remedies for existing evils and better sys- is stated that a certain candidate for speaktems for those which are unsatisfactory or are pernicious. The growth of trusts has and the exercise of its imagination. Former Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, is one of this class. Indeed, few are better qualified to set forth the evils of trusts. In a recent article he devoted two columns to his diagnosis of the evil and a five or six line paragraph to a remedy. The remedy is that the general government tax the trust out of existence. Mr. Ingalls seems to regard that condition the best for the human race which existed years ago, when his grandfather made all the implements used in agriculture and mechanics by hand in his own blacksmith shop, and when shoes were made by hand by distributing the parts to shoemakers living throughout the country. These were, he says, the days of intelligent workmen, and, he might have added, thirteen to sixteen hours' labor a day, and when handmade shoen were so high that they were quite a luyury. Trust or no trust, the human race will never return to the methods which prevailed before steam and machinery. or the scythe the mowing machine out of Kansas. The machinery which Mr. Ingalls work prevailed. The remedy is not in the abolition of the machine, but in shorter days of labor.

Mr. Ingalls is certain that a state corpo the former circulation of state banks ou vast difference between taxing a substitut for money, the issue of which is a function stock of a corporation existing under stat laws. It may be possible to do this, but will be a greater assumption of power b the general government than has yet been thought of. Mr. Bryan also has said tha that is not coextensive with the federal gov suggestion is apparently thrown out that th end desired may be reached by depriving these great organizations of their existence as corporations. That seems a remedy vastly easier to propose than to apply. Are all corporations having a capital of over ten or fifty millions to be deprived of their charters by the general government unless they voluntarily divide themselves into smaller corporations? If so, how is a national sys corporations are the creations of States, the any power which the federal authorities ar accorded by the Constitution of the United States? Would not this give the people th

evils of centralization in their worst form? The dealing with trusts upon the assump tion that they are the evils most people se against the trusts must go before the people with some well-defined plan. Declamation

LETTER CARRIERS' ORGANIZATION.

the country have effected a national organ ization and those of Indiana a branch of it This class of postal employes, already very numerous, must increase with the population, and there are some good reasons why they should have an organization of their own. Aside from the purely social objects of personal acquaintance and formulating plans for mutual benefit, they can do much towards establishing and promoting a kind of esprit du corps, a pride in the service. and by the exchange of ideas and sugges tions contribute to the improvement of the civil service generally and the postal service in particular. Any organization of government employes should aim primarily at the improvement of the public service. It has been stated by some papers that the object of the present organization is to secure an increase of salaries and that a fund of \$200. 000 is to be raised to be used in Washington in securing legislation to that effect. That would be a very unwise and improper thing to do, and would probably react injuriously upon the organization and th service. Government employes as a class are better paid for the time employed and services rendered than are persons in private life, and being protected by the civil-service law and paid promptly and regularly without any deductions or rebates, they are favored class of citizens. But, aside from this, there is obvious impropriety in government employes of any kind raising money to influence legislation in favor of higher salaries. The only use to which such a fund could be put would be a meddlesome, if no or the attempt to raise it will be likely to be censured by the Postoffice Department An organization of letter carriers can find useful work to do, but it should not include the raising of money to influence legislation

for higher salaries. BELITTLING THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The American tendency to finding an exemplification in the contest for the speakership of the next House. The co test itself, by the way, savors somewhat of dividing a man's garments before he is dead Mr. Reed probably will not be a candidate his half-formed purpose of resigning his be placed in a very embarrassing position but if Mr. Reed should conclude to reconsidall its provisions. The army bill that should er his purpose of resigning there would be

a great scattering of aspirants for his seat and for the speakership.

A desire to be speaker of the House is

an honorable ambition which any member of Congress may entertain if he thinks he would fit the chair, but it does not seem quite the proper thing that the second office in the government should be made the subject of a free-for-all scramble any more than the first. Something has been In these days of great issues, untried policles and new fields of legislation the people would rather see a speaker of the House selected on account of his statesmanship and his qualities as a leader of men than because of his geographical location. Especially do they regret to see the second office in the government weighed and measured as a mere spoil of politics, one big piece of pie against a lot of little ones. Thus it er has captured twenty votes from one State by forming an alliance with a canafforded the former or tearing-down class didate from that State for clerk of the a rare field for the display of its powers | House, and sixteen votes from another State by promising an equal number for a candidate for doorkeeper. Another State is depended on for fifteen votes in return for the postmastership of the House, and still another for twelve votes in return for the chaplaincy. According to this combination the speakership is to go to a certain State that need not be named, the clerkship of the House to Pennsylvania, the doorkeepership to New York, the sergeant-at-arms to Wisconsin, the postmastership to Ohio, the chaplaincy to Michigan and other goodpaying positions in the House organization and first-class committee chairmanships where they will do the most good. This sort of thing makes the people very tired. They know that a certain amount of combining pipe-laying and wire-pulling is inseparable from practical politics, but they do not like to see men bargaining and huckstering for the second office in the government as if it were a profitable monopoly or an undeveloped gold mine. One of the strongest reasons for wishing that Mr. Reed might continue in Congress is to see the speakerstructed in the interest of doorkeepers and spittoon cleaners.

WHO SHOULD KNOW BEST?

of the war and applauded those persons who were giving Aguinaldo aid and comfort. Now they beseech the President to has been begun. Other papers have been urging the President to send sufficient men to do the work, and have undertaken to show that the present force is inadequate. All this advice and urgency are based upon the assumption that a recent press dispatch ers representing General Otis. One of these informed the President that 30,000 men are all that are needed. Doubtless he bases this opinion upon those of his subordinates-such men as Generals Lawton and MacArthur. Those experienced officers should know what is needed much better than the correspondents of sensational newspapers.

It is usually the case that commanding officers ask for all the men they can get. It is therefore fair to assume that diffidence or a failure to appreciate the situation has not caused General Otis to notify the President that 30,000 troops are sufficient. General Otis has managed the campaign so ably that the President would not be justified i taking the advice of the newspapers and men than are needed for the subduing of the Filipinos. Nevertheless, it is gratifying to notice this fresh exhibition of sentiment sustaining the President in calling out al the men that are necessary for the establishing of the supremacy of the government in the Philippines.

Of late there have been a few expressions of doubt as to the value of the work of the President's peace commission. There are those who believe that Aguinlado has made use of their good intentions to strengthen himself. In view of what has the peace commissioners can do no more than they have done to induce the Filiping leaders to yield to the United States. Now that they understand what is offered them and reject all overtures, the better policy seems to be to push the war as vigorously and unrelentingly as the season will permit

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Between Friends. Yabsley, to Mudge (who has come to the fancy dress affair in armor-What do you represent-canned lobster?

A Question. "Hear about Willoughbee's rallway acci-

dent? They say he cannot recover." "Who says-his doctor or his lawyer?"

Consoling Thought. "Alas!" he cried, "I was born too soon!" Yet, after reflection, his countenance cleared considerably. "After all," said he, "If I had been born

this year I might have been running along

in the ruck under the given name of

Dewey."

The Cheerful Idiot. "This," said the sentimental boarder, "is

the time one wishes to wander in the wood "And gather ticks," said the shoeclerk

boarder. "By the way. I wonder where ticks "I have seen them mentioned in the paper," said the Cheerful Idiot, "as coming

rom the wires.' It is stated that Admiral Dewey may be quarantined the same as ordinary mortals upon his arrival at our shores. It is questionable whether such a procedure is advisable. If the heroism and common sense shown by the distinguished fighter are the product of a microbe and therefore transmissible, he should be landed as soon as

possible after sighting our shores, and it

would not matter if every man connected

with the army and navy should be speedily

The sudden and untimely death of John A. Finch is a loss to the community in more ways than one. While he was not aggressively prominent in local affairs and while he had been absent from the city a good deal in recent years, his influence was distinctly felt in its professional and social life, and especially in the circle of those who knew him best. Besides his creditable work as a lawyer and legal writer, showing superior ability and laborious industry, he possessed more than ordinary general cul ture and all the attributes of an agreeable companion, true friend and good citizen. In

the early part of his career Mr. Finch evinced a strong predilection for politics and developed decided ability as a political writer and speaker. Of late years, however, he had withdrawn from this field and devoted himself almost exclusively to professional work and home life, where his fine character and sterling qualities appeared at their best. He died many years too soon, and

associates and personal friends. The epigrams of the Blessed Master are more or less neglected everywhere, but the place where the admonition "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone" is most emphatically and completely a dead

will be missed and mourned by professional

letter is in Paris, France. China is becoming civilized. She has made arrangements for a veritable network of railroads, and ere long the trust will make its smiling bow to John.

Jeering a Famous Regiment.

Report of Memorial Day Parade in New York. Such a scene as was witnessed when the Seventh wheeled into fashionable Fifth avenue has never been witnessed here. There it was uniquely derided by having a large bagful of feathers thrown out upon it from a window of a house on the east side of the avenue. The feathers de scended in a cloud, which were soon caught by the breeze and hurled like a snowstorm in the faces of the marching men. Cries of 'feather-bed soldiers!" rang out from the crowd, and the chagrin of the men of the Seventh was manifest. Up and down the avenue the feathers were wafted until all the street was filled with them. They fell upon the soldiers and clung to their forms and accouterments, and many of the ooked as if their uniforms had been tarred and feathered. The jeering was redoubled when the feathers came swirling lown, and it was a bad quarter of an hour for the Seventh. The regiment was visibly affected by the jeers and hisses that greeted but all the men kept their eyes stolidly to the front. They acted as if they had ex-pected such a reception and schooled themselves to meet it.

Civil Service Changes.

Washington Special. The President's order modifying the civilervice rules seems to please everybody except the ultra-civil-service reformers, who are never willing to admit there can possibly be any abuses in the system which they have struggled so long to have put in force. Their criticism is based largely on the assumption that responsible heads of departments have no strong interest in organizing and maintaining a perfect system of ing politicians and spoilsmen in the distribu tion of such patronage as may be at their tem-those who want to see it stand and who want to see it purged of abuses—appear to be entirely satisfied with the executive order issued to-day. It has been under consideration by the President and his Cabinet ministers for more than a year, and every paragraph in it has been carefully studied by those who are familiar with the practical workings of every branch of the governas the public has been long advised would be made, and the order contains very few surprises. About 4,000 places are embraced within the modifying order, so far as can be estimated.

Advance of Civilization.

Manila Letter. A great surprise has been given us recent--ice cream soda has come to town-and we are hopeful that the Igorrotes. Tagalogs ice cream soda habit; then the steps toward primaries, conventions and elections wil uickly follow; our marchings and skirmishngs will be ended, and we can then go sailing home by way of Hong-Kong and Nagasaki-home to the land where the betel-nut s unknown and unchewed: where a cloudless day is sometimes of pleasant coolness, where the sun does not rise and set the year around at 6 by the clock; a land where there is a twilight, wherein one may sit and plan of things other and happier than were our "yesterdays in the Philip-

A Comfortable Accumulation.

The late Governor Flower's friends do not all appear to have as much common sense as that which he carried under his unpretentious hat. One of them is quoted as having said that Mr. Flower had not left a large fortune-only six million dollars-'be-cause his mind did not turn toward the accumulation of wealth." It is quite true that in these Carnegie-Rockefeller-Astor-Vanderbilt-Gould days, a fortune of \$6,000,000 is and yet who would think of saying that any one who had himself made that amount was not bent on getting rich? With that amount the wolf could easily be kept away from any door and there would still remain a little for the poor

General Harrison Abroad.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.) Ex-President Harrison, who is now Paris to attend the sessions of the Venezuelan commission, of which he is a member, has been shown distinguished consideration by the officials of the French government. He is one of the Americans of whom his countrymen have good reason to be proud. He will certainly impress favor-ably foreign statesmen with whom he will brought into personal contact. If he shall make any speeches he will be sure to make reputation. When compared with Mr. Harrison, there are few of our orators who can so readily adapt themselves to occasion and at the same time say things good enough to print.

He Wants Pie.

Washington Special. A visiting congressman who has been in three losing fights for control of the House organization gave vent to his feelings today in this fashion: "Through no fault of my own I have pinned my fortunes to three treated in committee appointments. I am getting tired of it. I am already committed state delegation and think that candidate is going to win, but if affairs should take a turn and his success should seem doubtfu I will demand my release. I am not going to get out on a cake of ice again and freeze to death. I want my share of pie next time."

Ponce de Leon's Mistake.

Philadelphia Telegraph. The mistake of leaving a history without portrait accompanying it, is exemplified in a struggle which the Postoffice Department has engaged in to do credit to the il lustrious. Porto Rico must have stamped envelopes, and with an eye to the appropriateness of the design, Washington oficials hoped to adorn the stamp with he was, no one immortalized him in oil or wood. So, an engraving of Amerigo Vespucci, who has been overshadowed by the great Christopher Columbus, will travel to and fro, and serve as a mark for the icon-

Likely Enough.

oclastic stamp canceller.

Ida Harper, in New York Sun. The newspapers are devoting valuable ditorial space in exhortation to the women of the United States not to smother Admiral Dewey with kisses and embraces when he returns to his native heath. Possibly if he had his choice he would as soon die this way as to perish from gluttony at the ban-quets which his masculine admirers propose

to give in his honor. More Trouble for the Muse.

Detroit Journal. But Calliope, the muse of epic poetry, ooked very weary. "Funston!" she relooked very weary. "Funston!" she peated bitterly. "Wouldn't that jar Why, it's worse than Hobson, if anything! such names!" Here she glared at Mars, the god of war, who hastened to disclaim any responsibility, indicating that if any-body was to blame, it was the Parcae, or Fates.

A Lesson. Springfield Republican.

Mr. Kipling's extraordinary lack of cour in his conduct of his suit against a highly reputable firm of American publishers may be intended as a salutary lesson to the American people against slopping over.

Where the Howl Will Come In. Washington Post. The Democratic officeholders Mr. Cleve

big civil-service blanket can be depe

upon to give vent to a great scream of in-An Inference. Detroit Tribune. We infer from the advance reports that

both the late Mr. Iscariot and the late Mr.

land tucked into the official bed under his

the Ohio state convention. Unaccountable.

Detroit Free Press.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE D'ARCOS A THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Will Probably Be Installed as Minister on Friday, If Bellamy Storer Reaches Madrid in Time.

ONE BID FOR ARMOR PLATE

SAN FRANCISCO FIRM OFFERS 24,000 TONS AT \$450.

No Tenders Submitted by the Carne gle and Bethlehem Companies-Nicaragua Canal Commissionis Report.

WASHINGTON, May 31 .- The new Spansh minister, Duke D'Arcos and the Duchess D'Arcos, arrived here at 6:10 o'clock this evening and for the first time since Minister Polo demanded his passports and retired just before the outbreak of war the Spanish government was directly represented in Washington by one of its own countrymen. Accompanying the duke were Secretaries Riano and Pastor. The Spanish party was met at the depot by a small party of intimates. There was no effort at demonstration. The duke and duchess, accompanied by Mrs. MacKay-Smith, drove to the Arlington Hotel. The State Department tomorrow, probably, will arrange for the formal presentation of the duke to the President. The formal presentation at the White House is likely to take place Friday next, just before the Cabinet meeting. In case it can be arranged the presentation of Mr. Bellamy Storer, the new United States minister to Spain, will take place at Madrid on administration within their jurisdictions and | the same day that the Spanish minister is received by the President at Washington. Mr. Storer is now on his way from Paris to the Spanish capital.

Burnstine Brothers, of San Francisco, were the only bidders to-day under proposals inviting steel works to furnish twenty-four thousand tons of armor for our new navy. Their bid was impossible of acceptance, their price being above the congressional-limit and deliveries to begin five years hence. The two concerns which have furnished armor in the past, the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, declined to bid. The Carnegie Company wrote:

"Referring to your advertisements, etc., inviting proposals for about twenty-four thousand tons of armor plate and appurtenances, we regret to inform you that, owing to the conditions in reference to ballistic requirements, stipulated in the circular, to fulfill which would necessitate the armor being manufactured under the latest Krupp system, thereby entailing a much increased cost of manufacture, we are unable to tender, under the limiting prices per ton set forth in the proposal. We are quite willing. however, to turnish all or any part of this armor under the same conditions and prices governing our present contracts for the arfor of the Wisconsin and Illinois. The Bethlehem Company's letter was of he same purport. The letter of Burnstine

Brothers follows 'We can furnish the Navy Department with the 24,000 tons of armor plate advertised in your circular of March 29, for \$450 per ton. The above bid is for homegeneous armor plate of steel, and to conform with the Navy Department's ballistic tests. The first delivery to begin not later than Jan. 1,

The Burnstine Brothers have not dously figured in armor contracts and the ordinance officials were not able to judge of their capacity to perform this class of disposed of the bid any how. Admiral O'Neill, after the bidding closed,

results simply indicate that while this advertisement has been before the country for weeks, and all the steel manufacturers were aware of it, and had time to think it over, no one was willing to undertake the manufacture of the armor required at the limit set by Congress. for the department to appeal Congress at the next session, and present all the information bearing on the subject, in the hope that adequate provision will

be made souri, and the monitors Arkansas, necticut, Florida and Wyoming, for which limit of cost for armor fixed by gress was \$400, and the battle ships Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia, armored cruisers West Virginia. Nebraska and California, limit of cost \$300 per ton.

The State Department to-day made public an abstract of the Nicaraguan canal commission's report, as presented by Admiral Walker, the head of the commission. The report itself covers 136 typewritten pages and is accompanied by eleven appendices. It is understood to be the intention of the President to submit the full report to Congress at the beginning of the next session.

The commission understood that it was required to consider all routes heretofore proposed, having any merit, that new routes that appeared to have merit should be developed and the entire region of canal possibilities should be examined with sufficient thoroughness to enable a just and comprehensive comparison of the various routes to be made and the most desirable one selected. With this view the commission made a careful study of all data bearing upon the Nicaraguan canal question and organized a large force. Much delay to the work and great annoyance to working parties was caused by attempts at revolution and by the vignette of Ponce de Leon. But, great as strained relations between the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain was also a serious matter.

The report goes into minute details with respect to all matters connected with the construction of the canal, and says after mature deliberation the commission has adopted estimates for the route from Brito to Lake Nicaragua, called Childs's route, and from the lake to Greytown, called Lull's route. This line leaving Brito follows the left bank of the Rio Grande to near Bueno Retiro, crosses the western divide to the valley of La Jas, which it follows to Lake Nicaragua. Crossing the lake to the head of the San Juan river. it follows the upper river to near Boca San Carlos, thence in excavation, by the left bank of the river to the San Juanillo and across the low country to Greytown, passing to the northward of Lake Silico. It requires but a single dam, with regulating works at both ends of the summit level. The surveys have in general revealed better physical conditions than were hitherto supposed to exist, especially as to the amount of rock in the upper river, whereby it is possible to greatly reduce the estimated cost of con-

To determine the proper unit prices for excavation, the average of prices actually paid to contractors on the Chicago drainage canal, which represent cost of plant, prices paid for work done and contractors' profits were taken. To these prices certain per centages were added for the difference in climate, etc. In obtaining the estimates for the cost of locks the prices aclocks at Sault Ste. Marie were taken and 33 per cent. was added for the difference of

ments of this important question and with an earnest desire to reach logical conclusions, based on substantial facts, the mission believes that a canal can be built across the isthmus on this route for not ex-Colonel Hains concurs generally with views of the other members of the

tee, but his estimate of the cost is \$134,-Arnold will be numerously represented at The officials here are unwilling to be drawn publicly into a controversy over the Canadian boundary question, even though the matter had been made the subject of a state-ment in the House at Ottawa by Sir Wilfred

to maintain silence. They take the view, however, that the pendency of the negotia-tions with Great Britain on this subject makes it inadvisable at this time to make public the official report of the proceedings of the joint commission.

Patents were issued to Indianians to-day as follows: Frank J. Fette, Indianapolis engine; Carl Fiegenschmidt, Indianapolis fruit picker; John Nixon, Farmland, fence post; John H. Osborne, Anderson, lifting jack; James M. Overshiner, Elwood, tele-phone switch board; Alonzo J. Simmons, Indianapolis, automatic fluid-separator; Rudolph Stuckwisch, Indianapolis, combined landroller and seed-planter.

An examination will be held by the Civil service Commission July 12 at Peru, Ind., for positions of clerk and letter carrier in the postoffice of that city.

HAVE MADE THEIR FORTUNE.

Many Klondikers Returning to Civilization with Bags of Gold.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 31.-Advices from Dawson, dated April 29, state that there are evidences of the most wonderful output yet recorded. Five thousand men are in waiting at Dawson to take the first boats up the river. Half of them are miners, who have from \$1,000 to \$50,000 each in dust. The White Pass and Yukon Railroad Company has issued bills of lading on more than a million dollars' worth that is to come out on one of the first river steamers. The White Pass road will be completed to Lake Bennett about July 15.

RISE IN PRICE OF THE CRUDE HAS

STIMULATED OPERATIONS.

More Test Wells Going Down tha Ever Before in This State-Summary for the Month.

MONTPELIER, Ind., May 31.-A large

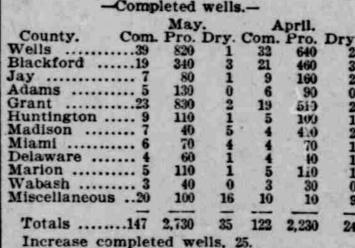
pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

amount of capital is now being invested in the "greater Indiana" oil fields. Eastern money is being brought here for investment in leases and production. Production bringing fairly good prices. Eastern capital finds a better investment for its money here than it can in Eastern fields of West Virginia, southern New York, southeastern Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Emery Oil Company, an Eastern concern, has just invested \$35,000 in the purchase from Thomas McDonald, of Bluffton, of leases on about 800 acres and four completed wells. Mr. Mc-Donald, who has been operating in this State for the past two years, has opened up several new pools and has disposed of them at good prices. The Emery Oil Company will start active operations on the new purchase at once and drill it thoroughly. The Sun Oil Company will also push the drill and purchase other production. The Hazlewood Oil Company, Charles J. Westerman, Argue & McKisson, Klauser Bros. and several other companies from the East will push the drill and develop their territory thoroughly. At the present time there are more test wells drilling throughout the State than at any time since the drill was first started. The McDonald test well in Center township, Grant county, came in strong yesterday. This venture is located in the gas field and it opens up a wide scope of undeveloped oil territory. Argue & McKisson have bought the oil lease on the Comer eighty-acre tract in Van Buren township, same county, on which a well was drilled a couple of years ago, but has never been put to pumping, hence noth-

ing is known as to its value. In new work under way there is but little change from the report compiled for April. There is an increase of thirty-four in drilling wells and a decrease of thirty-three in rigs up. This signifies that more wells will be drilled and rig building will certainly revive at once owing to the market value of the product. During the month of May production of 241/2 barrels for each well. The increase in new production is 500 barrels. while there is also an increase in dry holes of a dozen. The condition of the Ohio and

Indiana product is as follows: l'otal receipts Regular deliveries deliveries Total deliveries 2,527,863.52 The following is a comparison of the work done for the two months of April and

-Completed wells.-



Increase dry holes, 12. Abandoned wells, 16, Average wells.

Increase new production, 500 barrels.

-Drilling Wells and Rigs Up .-Dr. Rg. Tl. County. Blackford19

Delaware Decrease rigs up Net increase in new work.....

BEVERIDGE IN THE PHILIPPINES. The Only Member of Congress Making Personal Investigation.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, is now in

Washington Special to St. Louis Globe-

the Philippines studying conditions there. He is the only member of either the House or the Senate who has visited the ines since hostilities between the Amerians and the insurgents began. Senator Bevidge is one of the newly elected members the Senate. He has the reputation of elng one of the foremost orators of the United States. He owes his election as sentor to his oratorical ability. Shortly after election Senator Beveridge, in a public oine policy. Realizing that the question national expansion was almost certain be one of the leading questions before the next Congress, the young Indiana sen-ator determined to especially fit himself for its discussion by a visit to the islands, and a personal investigation of the character of the people, the resources of the country and the causes which led to the conflict between the natives and the United States authorities. As he is the only member of either branch of Congress who has made such investigation on the ground, he will have an advantage over all in the discussions which are certain to ensue. As a member of Congress put it, "Beveridge will be the Philippine specialist of the next Con-

MILITARY JUNTO THOUGHT TO B PLANNING MISCHIEF.

Members of the Late Assembly Re ported to Have Assessed a Spaniard for a Revolutionary Fund.

PAYMENT OF EX-SOLDIERS

109 MEN GIVEN \$75 EACH AT SANTI-AGO DE LAS VEGAS.

Brigandage in Pinar Del Rio Province-Arrival of General Wood at the Capital.

HAVANA, May 31 .- The military administration has been informed that a conspicuous leader of the late Military Assembly recently collected 30 centenes from a wealthy Spanish merchant in this city, representing that it was a contribution to a revolutionary fund. The merchant gave the money on the assurance that it would secure him a favorable status with the possible future government. Then, in order to secure favor with the Americans, he revealed to them what he knew. The extent, design and cause of the proposed rebellion are only known to the Americans through this informant, and whether there is any further foundation for the suggestion, cannot be ascertained from the merchant, as he was told that nothing would be at-

tempted for several months. The decree giving legal sanction to civil marriages only has been approved by the governor general. A clergyman of any church, however, may perform an ecclesiastical marriage afterward. By the terms of parents, made by an ecclesiastical notary is no longer to be required. Under the old regime this certification sometimes costs \$100. The decree is favorably regarded as tending to increase the separation of church

Countess O'Reilly and Senor Gustave Duplessis, descendants of the famous captain general of Cuba, Marquis O'Reilly, who are the present beneficiaries of the O'Reilly slaughter tax, have appealed to the governor general against Major General Ludlow's decree abolishing the concession, which has yielded the family, it is esti-

mated, millions of dollars. Major General Leonard Wood, who recently visited distant portions of the province of Santiago, arrived here to-day. He says he was astonished at the progress that has been made in Santiago since the end of the war. Brigandage has been almost entirely suppressed, which is marvelous, considering the length of the war and the wildness of the country. He believes that few races, under such temptations, can show such a record in similar conditions, as usually, after all guerilla warfare, brigand-

age follows inevitably. General Esquerra, commanding the Cubans near Cienfuegos, has secured positions and holdings of land for five hundred of his men, among whom there is a general determination to refuse to accept the American gratuity or to surrender arms. According to advices from Nuevitas, the Third Cuban

Corps has made a similar decision. The Havana papers ridicule Capt. Wm. L. Pitcher, president of the Havana Police Court, for having issued a decree of divorce. La Lucha says: "Although our rights as citizens were outlined in Paris, they have not yet been established. Our people are merely there were 147 wells completed, with a daily | natives of Cuba. A decree is issued and we output of 2,730 barrels, or an average daily | are compelled to obey. We do not dare cut a branch from a tree without permission of the department commander. But continued work and patience will bring the ideal of our lives, and a stable government will be established when we obtain Cuban independence."

El Diaro de la Marina says that President McKinley "evidently does not intend to concede the right to ship owners or give them 13,724,910.86 | the protection promised in Paris." It advises the Spanish subject to file claims for damages for losses incurred as soon as word is received that the Duke d'Arco, Spanish minister to the United States, has arrived in

The Supreme Court will be sworn in tomorrow. Senor Octavo Giberga has been appointed one of the justices in the place or Estevez, resigned. Secor Manuel Vivas has been appointed assistant fiscal. Gen. Ruis Ribera, civil governor of rovince of Hayana, consulted with Major General Lee to-day regarding the civil ad-ministration of the province, and after the

conference began a tour of the municipalidispatch from Guanajay says tha eighteen or twenty mounted men cut the telegraph wires and entered the town of Mariel, province of Pinar del Rio, and, while twelve held the avenues leading to the main thoroughfare, firing incessantly and causing a panic, the others looted a cery store, carried off the safe in a cart and spilled a quantity of rum about the premises, which they attempted to set on fire. Fortunately, no one was hurt. The perpetrators of the outrage escaped by the main road, along the line of the old trocha. The merchant asserts that there was a large sum of money in the safe, but this statement is not believed.

warehouse at Zaldo have gone on strike in sympathy with the lightermen and the lice are guarding the wharves. Thus far, however, there have been no disturbances. The payment of the Cuban troops con-tinued to-day at Santiago de las Vegas under the supervision of Colonel Randall, 109 men receiving \$75 each. Twenty-one applifurnish the necessary identification, were refused payment. The arms surrendered were delivered by Colonel Randall to the alcalde. Colonel Randall and the pay train left this evening for Malpena, where paymen will begin to-morrow The chief engineer of the steamer Iris, of Boston, E. Roberts, was asphyxiated by carbonic acid gas while cleaning her boilers.

No Massacre of Americans. QUINCY, Ill., May 31.—The Quincy Whig has received the following telegram from Secretary of War Russell A. Alger in resensational letter received here from Private Hoefer, regarding a massacre of twenty-seven Americans in Santa Clara by Cubans. "There can be no possible foundation for the report in any form, for if true the department would have heard something about it. No report has been received here of any conflict or disagreement."

TWO STRINGS TO THEIR BOW. Jamaicans Seeking Trade with Both Canada and This Country.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 31.-The Legslature has decided to immediately send a delegation to Washington for the purpose of endeavoring to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. But, in view of the caution of the minister of the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, that probably the American conditions will involve a loss of revenue which it is impossible the colony could equalize from other sources, the representatives have also accepted the principle of the govern-ment's alternate scheme for promoting closer trade relations with Canada by creating agencies and subsidizing steamers as the first steps towards incorporation into the Dominion, should the efforts to secure American reciprocity fail.

Public feeling strongly prefers reciprocity with the United States, but the representation the possibility of failure to reach an agreement in this direction, have decided to provide an alternate scheme in